

GEY, OTIS AND STAFF IN MALACANAN PALACE.

TALK WITH GEN. OTIS

What He Thinks of the Outlook in the Philippines.

REGARDS THE WAR AS ABOUT OVER

But a Big Army Will Be Needed for Some Time to Come.

CONDITIONS IN MANILA

Copyrighted, 1900, by Frank G. Carpenter. pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star.

MANILA, March 7, 1900. his palace in Malacanan, one of the most fashionable of the suburban streets of Ma-His residence is the house erected for the Spanish governors general of the Philippines, a great two-story structure, with floors of Filipino mahogany with a of opalescent oyster she'ls and walls and ceilings frescoed and painted with flowers, cupids and heathen gods. The ceilings are very high, the rooms and halls large and airy, and at night, when the tinsel and cheapness which characterize parts of the building are softened by the rays of the electric light, the palace is really imposing. It has extensive grounds filled with tropical plants and trees, and the air about it is saturated with the sweet perfume of orange blossoms. There are soldiers on

orange blossoms. There are soldiers on guard at almost every block of the streets that lead to it. My carriage was stopped at the gate, and it was only upon saying that I had a special appointment with the general that I was permitted to pass in on foot. I found more sentries walking up and down under the porte cochere, and I waited in the hall until an orderly took up my card and returned with the answer that the military governor would see me. that the military governor would see me I found General Otis in his workshop— I found General Otts in his workshop—an office and bed room combined. It had evidently been used as a parlor or music room in the days of the Spaniards, for its decorations are Moorish and seem quite out of place with its present practical, hard-working surroundings. Large writing desks have taken the place of the piano, and a plain brass bedstead with a mosquito netting attachment has ousted the divans. Last night the desks were littered with manuscripts, documents and blank books containing translations of the Spanish concessions as to the cable, street car, telephones and electric lights of Manila, which the general had brought home to study. He pushed these aside and for two hours chatted freely side and for two hours chatted freely ith me about the situation and the conns now prevailing in the Philippines

Pen Picture of General Otis.

Before I report our conversation let me show you General Otis as he appears at first sight. His pictures in the newspapers do not fairly present him. As photowith a big head and luxuriant side whisk-ers. The real General Otis does not weigh more than 150 pounds. He stands about five feet eight inches in his stockings and 's slender in build. His head is not at all large or imposing. The face would be small were it not for the whiskers, which are of

the natives, and in many places had their dead lines over which the Moros did not dare to step for fear of being shot by their sentiles. Now our troops are moving about without arms outside the posts, and many expeditions have been taken into the mountains. Here in Luzon there have always been robber bands in the mountains which have preyed upon the people. The country has never been really safe."

"Do you think you can make it so, general?" I asked.

"Yes, in time; but we must keep on destroying the bandits wherever we find them. Many of the insurrectos have joined such bands, and it will take some months yet to clean up the country." the natives, and in many places had their

Will Need Soldiers for Years.

"This will, I suppose, necessitate the resping of a large force here on the islands, even after peace has been established, will

"Yes," was the reply. "We shall need as many troops as we have now for at

will be what you can call high-grade citizens," replied Gen. Otis. "They are not now zens, replied Gen. Otis. "They are not now fit to govern themselves and will not be for a long time. They might perhaps be awarded certain liberties of government under our direction, but as to their conducting a republic themselves and honestly administering the government that is at present an impossibility." impossibility."
"Why?" I asked.
"It is an imposs

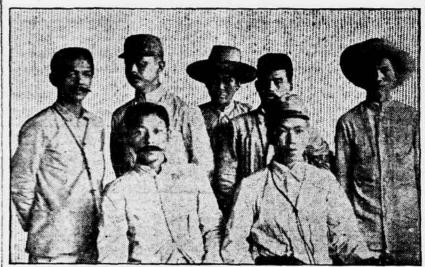
Not Fit to Govern Themselves. "What do you think of these people as prospective high-grade American citizens, general? Are they at all fit to govern them-"They have a long way to go before they

impossibility."

"Why?" I asked.
"It is an impossibility from the nature and education of the people," said General Oits. "They have been trained under the Spaniards and bred in political corruption. They have little idea of truth between man and man as to political and official acts. Why, I have often had two prominent Filipinos counseling with me over some important matter. Each would assent to the statements of the other, and I would think them in perfect accord, but later on each would come privately to me and tell me not to trust the other.

"The Filipinos have been accustomed to bribing and being bribed, and they can't get rid of the idea that that is the only way to accomplish results. We have tried them here in the custom house and elsewhere and found that they have systematically cheated the government and pocketed the presents. I had for lastence a fether cally cheated the government and pocketed the proceeds. I had, for instance, a father and son of a good family in the customs. and son of a good family in the customs. I sent the son to act as one of the customs officers of Cebu. I soon found that the father and son were in collusion and that they were sending in false mamifests and thereby stealing thousands of dollars. I dismissed them, of course.

"We have to keep a close watch on our customs officials here," continued General Otis, "or we should be robbed right and left, for we have many native employes.



GROUP OF FILIPINO LEADERS. The men who have been causing the trouble. Aguinaldo is in front with the cap.

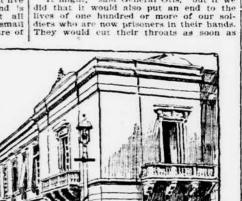
least a year, and perhaps longer. We shall have to garrison the most of the towns and show the people that we intend to protect them. After a year or so, when the conditions have become settled, the forces can be greatly reduced."

"How about Americans attempting to travel alone throughout the Philippines? Do you consider it safe?" I asked.

"No, I do not." said General Otis. "I den't think Americans should go into the damerican politician or statesman,

"No, I do not," said General Otts. "I den't think Americans should go into the interior without they are in parties or are with the soldiers. There would be less danger, perhaps, for Englishmen, but in the mountains no one is safe. There is no telling when you may be attacked by a band of banditsor so-called insufrectos, who, if you are an American, will claim the right to rob or kill you under the pretext of war."

"But, general," said I, "if the organized resistance has stopped, as you say, why treat these people as robbers and murderers graphed he seems to be a tall, portly man, and hang or shoot them when you take



GOVERNMENT PALACE.

silver gray mixed with black, well covering the proclamation was issued. These prislow the jaw a half finger's length. He has an overhanging gray mustache, Iron gray hair and very heavy black eyebrows. His eyes are small, bright and black. He has a good forehead, a trifle narrow, perhaps, a straight nose and a rather determined mouth. He was dressed yesterday in a plain business suit, lacking the vest, and ne looked more like an ordinary business man than a general in command of one of the world's greatest armies, and the absolute ruler of a country 1,000 miles long, inhabitruler of a country 1,000 miles long, inhabit-ed by 8,000,000 as turbulent people as now exist outside of South Africa. General Otis' entire lack of military airs

General Otis' entire lack of military airs is the more striking considering his length of service. He has been in the ranks ever since the beginning of the civil war, when at twenty-one he left the practice of the law to go to the field. He was wounded in the head near the close of the war and mustered out, but the doctors told him his wound would not permit him to live in the east, and he accepted an offer of service in the regular army upon the frontier. There he gradually rose until 1893, when he became a brigadier general; and then major general here in May, 1898. During our conversation I asked him how he came to be sent to the Philippines. He replied that he was pitchforked into them without having any say in the matter, and that he was only here because he had been ordered to come.

General Otis on the Situation. Later on I asked him if he were satisfied

with the results of his work. General Otis

that the islands should be in a much better state, and that state, I think, will soon come. I will say, however, that we have put down the insurrection as far as any organized resistance is concerned, and that organized resistance is concerned, and that the condition of the Philippines is now as good as it has been at any time for tea years. In many places the country is as safe as it has been during the past generation. In Mindanao, the Spaniards did not dare to go outside the limits of their army posts. They were always in trouble with

the proclamation was issued. These prisoners are men who have in one way or another wandered away from their brigades or companies and been captured."
"As to the robbers," continued the general, "and in this I include the insurrectos, the people in most of the districts are afraid to inform against them. They not only attack the Americans, but also rob the natives. This is especially so with the Tagas. tack the Americans, but also rob the natives. This is especially so with the Tagalos. Their patriotism is of a pocket book nature. They are in the war only for what they can get out of it, and if they cannot get anything from us they will prey upon their own people."

"If that is the case they would fight for may." said I. "When not were there."

pay," said I. "Why not use them as sol-diers? England has a native army in In-

"We may be able to do that at some tim tive scouts with our troops at Vigan. They are doing well and fight their brothers quit as well as they fought us. All they seem to care for is their pay. They are liable to be treacherous, however, and we keep a close watch."

The Property Owners Against War. "What classes of the people are they who are carrying on the war? Do the better classes really want to continue the strug-

"The war," replied the general, "has been largely fomented by the professional politi-cians, fellows like Aguinaldo and others who expected to make fortunes out of agitation. The richer Filipinos, and, in fact, agitation. The property owners are tired almost all of the property owners are tired of the struggle. They don't want the of the mercy of agitation. The richer Filipinos, and, in fact, almost all of the property owners are tired of the struggle. They don't want the Americans to leave them to the mercy of their own people. They have begged us to stay, saying that if we go the result will be anarchy, ending in one or more of the powers of Europe stepping in and taking possession of the islands. This is the feeling of many Filipinos who have taken part in the insurrection. Maoini told me that this was his view, and when I asked why in that case he had been fighting us he replied:

want the American politician or statesman, as you call him, for a long time yet, if as you call him, for a long time yet, if ever. If the United States organizes a civil service for the Philippines it should be one carefully chosen, well paid and not affected to any extent by home politics. Care should be taken to get honest men, for the dishonest official would have great opportunities for fraud of all kinds. You cannot conceive the possibilities the officials of the past here had in the way of lining their pockets. Why I could make \$100,000 within the next three weeks if I wanted to use my office for my own profit. These people are accustomed to bribery. They expect to pay for everything, and are surprised that they are not asked to do so. They cannot realize that men may be honest for honesty's sake

A Military Government Necessary. people need a government that will govern. and that arbitrarily. They need it to protect themselver. There are all kinds of schemes and schemers to contend with. of schemes and schemers to contend with. The Filipinos themselves are very cunning. They know how to corner the markets and how to raise and lower prices. They would do so on meat and other staple articles if I did not prevent them. We have, you know, the right to fix prices. I can make meat cost \$1\$ or 40 cents a pound by a stroke of my pen."

"When you have thoroughly pacified the islands will they stay pacified, or will we have continual rebellions, as in the South American countries?"

stands will they stay pacified, or will we have continual rebellions, as in the South American countries?"

"I fear there will be occasional rebellions," was the reply. "The Tagalos are natural politicians and schemers. They are revolutionary in their tendencies, and for a long time there will be some among them who will foment trouble for their own personal aggrandizement and profit."

"Give me some idea of Aguinaldo, general. Is he a strong man?"

"No." said Gen. Otis. "I do not consider Aguinaldo a man of force or patriotism. He is a silent fellow, and has gotten a reputation for wisdom by keeping his mouth shut. He has shown by his actions that he has little personal bravery, and that he also went into the war for what he could make out of it. I believe Mabini to be the stronger man of the two. I have him now under surveillance here in Manila. For a time I even permitted him to write for the papers, but he began to attack the United States government, and I had to stop him."

Too Soon for Railways.

Too Soon for Railways.

The conversation here turned to the possibilities of the islands, and I asked General Otis if he thought there were many opportunities here for our capitalists.

He replied that the resources of the country were enormous, and that there

country were enormous, and that there would undoubtedly be many chances for money making as soon as the country was perfectly quiet.

"At present," said he, "we need the army to keep peace and put down the insurgents, and we cannot spare troops to protect American enterprises, such as the building of railroads. There is no doubt, however, that there are many places where roads can be built at a profit. A number of lines have already been surveyed, notably some about Laguna de Bay and into the southern and eastern provinces. There are men now in Washington trying to get concessions for constructing such roads."

"Then there are other projects contemplated which will be carried out later on. Some things are hampered by the Spanish concessions, such as the cable and other matters, but they will be satisfactorily settled.

Great Changes for Money Wall

Great Chances for Money Makers. "As to the general outlook for the development of the Philippines along profitable lines, I think it is good and that there will be many opportunities for moneymaking here in the future. The country is beyond conception rich and much of it has hardly peen scratched. There are large tracts of been scratched. There are large tracts of virgin soil; there are deposits of iron, gold, copper and coal, and the coal deposits are said to be extensive and of good quality. The mountains are full of minerals and they are practically unprospected. Agriculturally there is no better soil anywhere than in most parts of these islands. The land will support many times its present population."

tards gave them about \$6 in silver a month, about 10 cents gold a day, and many of the officials took out a commission from these wages. Since we came the cost of labor has risen. The men are receiving the full wages agreed upon, and they are working very well. I believe we have already proved that the Filipinos can do the work of the country and that they will do it if they are fairly paid. At first they could not understand why we did not withhold a portion of the wages for ourselves."

"Do you think they will ever become friendly to the Americans?"

"Yes," repiled General Otis, "when through us they see the times becoming good, themselves growing prosperous and their country rich. Many of them are afraid we will form trusts and monopolize all the good things of the islands. They are afraid the Filipinos will be degraded as laborers. They do not trust us yet, but in time this distrust will pass away."

"Then you think our occupation of the Philippines a good thing, general?" I asked.

"Whether it is good for us or not, we have acquired, them in such a way that it is impossible for us to give them up. I have never been an expansionist, and I doubt whether I ever will be one in the ordinary sense of the word, but the Islands have been forced upon us and we must go ahead and do our best for them." we can get out of you. We believed that you would grant us more rights if we fought for them."

"But, general," said I. "did the Filipinos really believe that they could successfully resist us?"

"Yes, I think some of them did," replied General Oils. "They thought they could tire us out. Some think this even now, and some come to me and beg me to not allow the government to take the soldiers away from the country. I tell them they need have no fear of that, at least not as long as the war lasts, and that when the Americans make war they may rely upon it that they will all stick together until they have conquered."

The Press Correspondents. "How about your trouble with the news-paper correspondents? They have claimed that you have withheld the news of the war and have not allowed the whole truth

to be sent to the papers." At this question the general's face dark-

At this question the general's face darkened and I saw that I was on delicate
ground. He answered, however, saying:

"I have tried to have the truth sent home
and have interfered with the correspondents as little as possible."

"How about the charge that you have increased the numbers of the Filipino dead?"

"That is not true," was the reply. "I
have always been gonservative in my reports of our engagements, and have usually
reduced the figures to be on the safe side. I
have given orders to the officers that they
must send out reliable men to count the
dead after every engagement, and have
done all I could to arrive at the exact
truth."

With this the interview closed and the general went back to his papers

The Hardest Worked Man of the Army As to General Otis' administration I fine here quite a difference of opinion among th civilians and also among the officers of the army. He has strong friends and numerous critics. Some of the generals say privately that they think the war could be settled with one or two short dashing campaigns, while others, closer, perhaps, in the counsels of the administration, believe that the pres-ent policy is the only one that will result

of the administration, believe that the present policy is the only one that will result in permanent peace.

I find no question, however, as to Gen. Otls' honesty of purpose and his fidelity to his duties. He is the hardest worked man in the army. He rises at half-past five every morning, and by half past seven has finished his breakfast and driven to the palace in the walled city, two miles away. Here he works steadily till 12:30, when he drives home for lunch, returning before 2 o'clock to his desk. He keeps at it from then on until 6 and always takes a stack of papers and documents home when he leaves for the day. He has an hour or so for dinner, and then works until 11 and often until midnight. Within the past few weeks he has been playing a game or so of billiards after supper for exercise, but outside of this he has had no rest or recreation. He never drives out for pleasure, calls upon nobody and does not attend either public or private functions. He is possessed by the demon of perpetual work and is a very flend for details. He wants to know everything, and, I am told, there are precious few things which go on that he does not know.

During my interview I referred to the

clous few things which go on that he does not know.

During my interview I referred to the charge made that he devoted too much of his strength to little things. He replied that such knowledge was necessary to the success and economy of his administration, and that he had to know all in order to act promptly and in the right way.

At the same time it is evident that he could handle the big things more easily if he devoted himself entirely to them and left the carrying out of his plans to his subordinates. He has good men about him. His right hand and chief of staff is Gen. Theodore Schwan, one of the ablest and bravest of the officers of our army, who has just made a new record for himself by his dashing campaign through that hythed of the insurrectos, the most dangerous provinces of southern Luzon. Gen. Schwan is an admirer of Gen. Otis, and he thoroughly approves of his policy. The two men are in some ways much alike. Both say they would rather be fighting in the field than at work here in Manlia, and from what is known of their characters I doubt not they work here in Manlia, and from what i known of their characters I doubt not the both speak the truth. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

ART NOTES.

These are the days of misty shadows valorous young knights clad in the hyaline habiture of their princess, who shake their shimmering blades above the brown mold of the shriveled leaves and swear protection to the white blossoms of the anemone that tremble on their slender stems to every passing breeze like frightened maidens, deserted and alone in the dim aisles of the wood. In the damp crevices of awakening slopes shine the sweet pink stars of the May flower, sturdy and brave of heart as the valiant band of pilgrims who based the fabric of a world on Plymouth Rock. The requiem of the winter Plymouth Rock. The requiem of the winter winds is ended, and one by one the choristers return to carol down the jeweled days. The censer, laden with a thousand changing sweets, swings on its golden chains before the Silver Rail, and the wrapt lips of invisible worshipers repeat the ancient vows, whose burden is the gray secret of the hills. In this charmed auroral world the artist stands, a prophet, who must deliver through a single sense his message, the tender glories of which fill his soul through every avenue of consciousness and his greatest works oft die unvoiced within himself.

The Cosmos Club has on exhibition in its galleries a collection of original pastels by Howard Chandler Christy, the reproductions in color of which are familiar to the window-gazing public. The subjects include the series of officers and men of the army and navy designed and used for poster purposes, and a number of draw ings of well-known dramatic stars, including Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Sothern, Miss Marlowe and Miss Ellen Terry. Mr. Christy's work is marvelously easy, and his color brilliant and pure—an ensemble of dash and freedom that does not give the spectator time to decide whether or not in some instances the drawing is faulty or the modeling careless. Nearly every artist will confess to something in his drawing which is always a problem. Mr. Christy's is the foot of his subject, which is in the foreground, so to speak. An inspection of the drawings on view will disclose this defect. It produces the unpleasant impression that the figure is standing on the toe of the near foot. Mr. Christy is a young man and one of the foremost illustrators of the country. His productions are in demand by publishers and dealers, and he does as much work as any one man can, but it is not always his best. A picture of the artist's wife is one of the best in the collection. Mrs. Christy was formerly Miss Mabel Thompson of Washington, and her graces of face and form are apparent in many of her husband's compositions. less. Nearly every artist will confess to

The Art Students' League of New York purposes celebrating May 9-12 the twentyfifth anniversary of its foundation. One of the leading features will be an exhibition of work by members and former students of the League who have attained promiof the League who have attained prom-nence in the artistic profession. This will easily be the best art exhibition of the season in New York, for the list of old League students includes a majority of the men and women who are now prominent in American art. Such names as Frederick McMonles, C. D. Gibson, F. S. Church, C. Y. Turner, R. F. Zogbaum, Oliver Herford, Edward Penfield, Howard Pyle and Peter Newell are readily recalled. Among the instructors who have taught or who are now teaching at the League are Augustus St. Gaudens, William M. Chase, George De Forest Brush, H. Siddons Mowbray, Kenyon Cox and Edwin H. Blashfield. All former and present instructors, as well as all former pupils of the League, have been invited to contribute to the exhibition of this year, which will be held, not, as, ordinarily.



in the house during the long winter months. The house appears to be clean. There is no dirt visible. But the housewife knows that lack of air and sunlight in closed rooms means an accumulation of dust and dirt. She knows more than this: She knows that the presence of such accumulations offers a harborage to disease germs.

The body is a house. Through the long winter months it is closely shut in by heavy clothing. It lacks sunlight and fresh air. It is weakened by living in an overheated and foul atmosphere. It accumulates a certain clogging refuse from the heavy foods necessary to winter warmth. For this reason the body needs its own spring cleaning. The languor and weariness, the tired and "played-out" feelings which are so commonly associated with the spring season are the evidences of a sluggish and impure condition of the blood. More than all else this dences of a sluggish and impure condition of the blood. More than all else, this impure condition of the blood offers a prepared breeding ground for disease, and greatly increases the liability to serious maladies.

Everybody recognizes the need of a blood cleansing remedy in the spring. The mistake made by many people is to use some alcoholic medicine, which overcomes that "tired feeling" simply by keeping the body stimulated. These so called medicines are of no real benefit, and do not cleanse the blood.

The first thing to be noted of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is that it contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic. The results that follow its use are real and permanent, not the superficial results of stimulation. It entirely eliminates from the blood the poisons which feed and breed disease. The result is that it cures eruptions, pimples, blotches, scrofula, salt rheum,

rheumatism, and other forms of disease which originate in impure blood.

The tonic effect of "Golden Medical Discovery" is remarkable. It not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it enriches it, and increases its flow by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands. There is a great deal of talk about "blood-making medicines." But it is only talk. No medicine can make a drop of blood. Blood is made from food, after it has been properly digested and assimilated. "The blood is the life," but if the body is not fed the life current fails. The blood is life only while the body is properly fed and nourished. It is the recognition of these fundamental physiological facts in the preparation of "Golden Medical Discovery" to which may be attributed in no small degree its wide range of remarkable cures. The blood supply is reduced and its quality impaired whenever there is disease of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition. By curing diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, "Golden Medical Discovery" enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food which is converted into nutrition, and in the form of pure blood strengthens every organ of the body. It makes new blood and new blood is new life.

New Blood and New Life. | Eczema from Head to Foot. "I must again send a few lines to you to let you know how I am getting along since taking the wonderful medicine which cured me two years ago," writes Miss Bertha Ebeler, of 1416 Benton St., St. Louis, Mo. "I still continue in very good health, and think there is not a better medicine on earth than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and for a weak, run-down condition, and for a weak, run-down condition, that anybody could want. I was very nervous and weak last summer. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it just made me feel ital Discovery, and it just made me feel ital Discovery, and it just made me feel ital Discovery and ten ital Discovery. The downward of the began to take. From the first bottle I began to take. From the first bottle I began to take ital Discovery which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to take ital Discovery which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to take ital Discovery which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to take it is to take I began to take it is to take I began to t nervous and weak last summer. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it just made me feel like a new person. It gives a person vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, like a new person. It gives a person new life and new blood. I can now

Bad Blood Purified.

Luzerne Co., Pa., writes: "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me is new life and new blood. I can now and used the 'All-Healing Salve,' which work all day long without feeling the made a complete cure. It was slow, but least bit tired. In fact, I feel like a sure. I was taking the medicines about member my case was abscess of the member my case was abscess of the breast. We had spent lots of money."

TWENTY-ONE CENTS, in one-cent stamps, will pay expense of mailing Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, paper covers. The stamps cover the expense of

malling ONLY. The book to a gift.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

n the League rooms, but in the galleries of the Society of American Artists. It is be-leved that in no manner can the value of a good professional art school be better lemonstrated than through a retrospective showing of the works of its pupils. The League has grown from a mere handful of students, who, on May 12, 1875, organized themselves into a democratically governed art class, into one of the leading art insti-tutions of the world, with a financial bud get aggregating \$50,000 per year. The pre ent celebration and exhibition will be fitting expression of what has been done the first quarter of a century of the life of the League.

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The details of the exhibition of works of ocal painters at the Corcoran Gallery of Art are being rapidly completed. The dies who have the various matters of the enterprise in hand are working valiantly for its success, and there is no reason why with the influence and utmost care which they can command, it should be otherwise directors of the gallery have granted the use of the walls of the atrium for the the use of the walls of the atrium for the display of pictures, in addition to the hemicycle. Many of the artists are securing pictures that have passed out of their hands, in order that they may be represented not only by the best they are doing, but the best they have done.

The exhibition opens Friday, May 4, with a reception to two thousand invited guests, and it will undoubtedly be the crawing or

and it will undoubtedly be the crowning ar istic and social event of the season eature of the occasion will be an addre by Senator Depew, who will also formally present a portrait of General Grant to the gallery, the gift of Mr. Seligman of New

* * Old masters are cheap in New York. At recent auction sale a Carlo Dolci sold for \$20, a Lely for \$60, a Dore for \$12 and Murillo and a Watteau were sacrificed for \$12,50 each. It is hoped that the prices paid included a shadow box and a certifi-

There is scarcely a picture sale in this country which does not offer a number of more or less authentic Corots. The condiion is not always above suspicion, and many marvel that one man in a mere life could have accomplished so much. The cynical are inclined to the belief that this recrudescence of Corots, as well as the crop of Gainsboroughs, Lawrences and Romneys, argues unusual activity among the modern old masters.

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At a recent exhibition by Philadelphia ar

tists, held in that city, the receipts from the sale of pictures amounted to \$6,000. To the treasurer of the Society of Washington Artists this statement will doubtless ap-pear as the baseless fabrication of irresponsible imagination.

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The Champs -Elysees solon opened last week in Paris with more than a thousand exhibits. This salon is showing in a temporary building in the Place Breteuil. The Champs de Mars salon will hold no independent display this year, but will be merged in the exposition exhibition. In the Champs Elysee's salon (technically the salon of the Societe des Artistes Francais) there are pictures contributed by ninety-nine painters who are citizens of the United States, and of these twenty-seven United States, and of these twenty-seven are women. Some of the artists showing are George Hitzhcock, Ridgeway Knight, Joseph Bail, Jules Adler, Albert Lynch, Edwin Lord Wecks, H. O. Tanner, Charles Sprague Pearce, Avon Knight, Miss Dickson, Miss Antoinette Parsons, Miss Mary Greene, Miss Goodwin, Miss Mabel Deming and Miss Greenlief Perry. MacMonnies has in this exhibition his two heroic groups in bronze for the arch in Prospect Park plaza, Brooklyn.

A VALUABLE WILD BEAST.

The Gorilla is Hard to Capture and Always in Demand. "At the present time there is no wild ani-

mal in such great demand for exhibition mal in such great demand for exhibition purposes as the gorilla," said a dealer in all kinds of wild beasts in New York to the writer the other day. "A full grown gorilla stands about four feet six inches high and is worth from \$1,200 to \$1,500. They sell easily for such prices, owing to the fact that they are rare and very difficult to capture. Chiefs in the interior of Africa have been offered large sums if they would succeed in catching one of these beasts. Numbers of little gorillas have been captured at various times, but they have always pined away and died in a short time. The chief difficulty about the capture of the gorilla is that he lives

in very unhealthy districts where fevers prevail.

"A white man has to fight the climate as well as the animals. In addition to the well known ferocity of the gorilla he is regarded with a superstitious awe by the regarded with a superstitious awe by the natives, who have a legend to the effect that this terrible beast carries away the that this terrible beast carries away the women to the jungles. They also regard the gorilla as endowed with supernatural powers. Two men sent out last year by well-known German firm that deals in

wild beasts perished in the wilds of Africa while seeking for gorillas.

white seeking for gorillas.

"It may seem surprising to an American, equipped with all the appliances of science for the subjugation of the animal kingdom, that it seems impossible to capture and cage a gorilla. But if his fearful strength cage a garilla. But if his fearful strength is considered and his wonderful styness, it will prove to be not so much a matter of surprise after all. All kinds of suggestions have been made to hunters with regard to the devices to be used, such as traps, pitfalls and like appliances, but none of these have proved to be successful.

"One of the largest gorillas ever captured belongs to the Zoological Gardens in London. The animal stands four feet nine inches high. It is so valuable that offers of \$1,800 and \$2,000 have been made without acceptance."

To Feed Wild Birds. From Christian Work.

We have found a very simple way of providing board in winter and lodging in sum-mer for a great number of birds. You have only to buy a few cocoanuts, cut off the ends, like taking the top off an egg, which can easily be done with a sharp chisel and a mallet, bore holes through the sides, put a string through and knot it, and then hang the cocoanut from a creeper or bough, Thus for a few cents you can provide food for these lively little birds for weeks or rather months. Last winter our cocoanuts were seldom let alone for many moments. Birds swarmed on them, lowering themselves down by the string, and at last, when confidence was quite established, flying straight in. They worked away at them from early morn till dewy eve. When all the nut is eaten the shells make excellent nesting places, and will probably be taken possession of by the same birds that hollow them out if the shells are left out through the summer. In this way both board and lodging are provided on most reasonable terms, with no extras. In the hardest weather this food supply is always available, and if you are away from home for a few days you know that your little birds will not be in want. were seldom let alone for many moments.

Inopportune.

Gentle spring had come. . The young grass was growing by the roadside along which they strolled. Love fired the youth's breast. "Ah! Miss Stisles-Edith!" he cried sud-

denly, "I love you; I place my happiness in your hands!"
"No, no! Not now!" she begged.
"And why not now?"
"Because I need both hands to manage my skirts."
It was, indeed, true, for the model, and the muddy are my skirts." It was, indeed, true, for the road was muddy, as roads usually are in the spring.